EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian with Three Days Later News.

The Fall of Wilmington Reported in England.

United States Stocks Improved, but the Rebel Loan Down in Anticipation.

England and France Seceding Rapidly from the Rebel Cause.

Mherman Eulogized in Paris and a Rebellion "For Slaves and Slavery" Denounced.

British Claims Against the United

Ships Burned Shenandoah.

DRATH OF THE DUKE DE MORNY.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE, &c.,

The Cunard steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, thich left Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of he 11th and Queenstown on the 12th of March, arrived at this port at ten o'clock last night.

The old established bank of Atwood, Spooner & Co., of stimuted at about £1,000,000 sterling.

There was a prospect of an understanding being come between the masters and men in the important "lock-

*** in the iron trade of England.

The Court of Session at Edinburg had refused, by a najority of the judges, to sustain the reference of the felverton marriage case to the oath of Major Yelverton. The weekly returns of the Bauk of France show an inseeme in the specie of over 29,000,000 francs. The

ourse was dull; rentes on the 10th closed at 67.70. In the French Senate Marquis de Boissy pointed out the deplorable conduct pursued by England, which was still the asylum of assassins ready to attempt the life of

M. de Sartiges had had an audience of the Pope, when he requested his Holiness to form an army within two pears, with the assistance of France. The Pope de-mined—ignoring the France-Italian convention.

The doubts regarding the continued efficiency of the mew telegraph line to India were relieved on the 10th fast by the receipt of numerous messages in London from Bembay and Calcutta to the 6th of March. Their contents were private; but one of them acknowledged a London telegram of the 4th of March. The delays were en the land line.

Patti remains (March 10) a few days longer at Paris Faul remains (narch 10) a few days longer at Paris before going to Madrid, the Emperor and Empress de-giring her to sing at one of the concerts at the Tulteries which take place during Lent.

Affairs in New Zealand are less peaceable.

The Etna reached Queenstown about noon on the 16th ch, and Liverpool next day.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Our London Correspondence

from France—The Prince Imperial to Make a Royal Tour in the United States—Petty Malignity Towards America minued disasters to the rebels only serve to their friends here into greater despe mood many affect to believe that the rebels are still able to achieve their independence. Their looks, though, halle their words. I have it now in my power to contra-dict a most mischievous falsehood that has been current here for the last year or two. It has been repeat stated here that the Emperor Napoleon has often solicited Intimate with the Emperor, assures me that there is not a has a full opportunity of knowing. I have since talked with some well informed politicians on the subject, and

I have another very pleasant bit of news from Paris, and which I am very sure is exclusive, and also perfectly authentic. Young Prince Napoleon in a year or two is going to make a visit to the United States. He is to be npanied by a magnificent flest of war steamers, have visit one of great state-one that will guite eclipse the as a special mark of the friendly regard in which the Emperor and the French people hold the people and govrisit is to be made is not determined on, as it will depend little on circumstances. You may be assured that the went will prevent it.

ornize has never been made by any entinet minis

erst rate talent, with all the tact and shrewdness of his t for two or three years, and with your war closed and this imperial visit fmade, if your Executive and min inters use proper discretion, there will be a strong, friend by and lasting alliance between the two nations.

There is not one single chance or circumstance where an opportunity is lost to play an ill turn to Americans. I shicanery was played on the Stock Exchange and seven per cent premium. A good many speculators en the Stock Exchange have got awfully bit by selling

yet; at least the shippers here so flatter themselver. Texas is the land of promise now. The ports of Mata-moros and Galveston are to be the places. So let your

The Fall of Wilmington Announced in The news by the Etna of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected, and the effect, therefore, was not so great as it otherwise would have been.

Federal securities improved under the news, but the pebel loan was only a shade lower, Anving declined in Al Liverpool and Manchester there was increased flat

Rebel Sympathizers Secoding.
The London Army and Navy Gazette says the news by
the Etna is of a character generally to tax the faith of
those who believe that the Confederates well maintain
their cause in the field. Lee's communications are threatased on all sides. Grant, as if preparing for a rash, has
contracted his lines and is awaiting Gengrat Thomas'
infantry from the West—Hood and his confederate being

affairs. That claims on England by the 'Inited States, and on the United States by England, should have grown out of the war was inevitable. We have seen it stated within these few days (in the Löndon fines) that it is the business of English statesment to see that we are not placed under the 'penance' of having claims urged upon us that we cannot admit. It is needless to say that no rational Englishman expects such a service from our public men. Our government has only to persevere in its present course, acting fairly and henorably, and repelling all unjust pretensional it will then command the support of a united and patriotic people, and we shall not need to disquiet our selves, although our neighbors should become unreasonable.

selves, although our neighbors should become unreasonable.

The London Ster makes the following remarks:—The gossip which is maintained in the city about the probability of a war with America is probably in some cases assiduously fostered for business purposes; but any genuine alarm appears to be confined to those who were the most scrupulous Confederate partiesse. They seem to feel that, having exhibited as much hostility as they possibly could against the United States, a hostile sentiment on the part of that nation may be expected in return. But they may calm their fears. The policy of great nations is not shaped in accordance with the parnership and animostiles of individuals. The course of the British government during the war has been determined by the policy and interest of the country at large, and not according to fanatical sympathies of a portion of the people. So will it be with the American government, should the rebellion be soon put down. The fire eaters in New York may utter loud threats especially if they perceive from the tone of the journals which supported the Bouth that a contemptible fear has now taken possession of them; but the government of the United States and the vat majority of the nation will be too heartily glad of peace when it comes to think of bolstering up a quarral against a nation fifty times more formidable than the South.

American Marine Compensation Claims.
BRITISH CLAIMS AGAINSTATHE UNITED STATES.
In the House of Commons on the 9th of March, Lord R. Crou. asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any communications had been received during the last six months at the Foreign Office from the American government or the American Minister, demanding compensation for losses occasioned to citizens of the United States by the operations of the Alabama or other vessels commissioned by the government of the Confederate States; and, if so, whether he had any objection to lay the papers relating to such demands upon the table of the House. He begged to add that he wished the honorable gentleman not to understand the word "demanding" strictly.

Mr. LAYARD—No such communications have been received during the last six months. (Hear.)

Mr. Bararr begged to ask the honorable gentleman whether it was the fact that the English government had very numerous claims against the government of the United States in consequence of transactions which had occurred during the war, and that such claims had in many cases been forwarded to be so forwarded?

Mr. LAYARD—There are such claims and they have been forwarded.

Sherman's Fame in France.

THE "WILD DESPAIR" OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Opinione Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ)

March 10.]

The wild despair which induced the Carolinians to set fire to their metropolis will not vise for them the sympathies of the civilized portion of the world, for they have never been anything but mere robels against a just government. Their cause has never been that of liberty, their waichword is "slaves and savery."

The line of conduct adopted by Sherman is well calculated to force the South to return to the path of duty. The General has baffied the plans of his enemy by the skill of his tractic and the energy of his movements, whilst by his mederation and justice he has aroused in the insurgent population a love of the old federal flag. The progress of the liberating army (armés liberatrice) towards the North, will decide the fate of the rebel capital. Bickmend will be the last retreat of Mr. Jesterson Davis, and the last rampart behind which rebel slavery will find shelter.

The French Legislature on the War. The French Legislature on the War.

PEACE MAY SWEEP THE FRENCH FROM MEXICO.
In the French Senate on the 9th of March the Marquis
de Boissy condemned the French intervention in Mexico,
out strongly expressed a wish that the war between the
federals and Confederates might be carried on to the completituin of both beligerests sather than the French army
in Mexico thould be made prisoners by the conclusion of
peace. (Loud expressions of disapprobation.) The Marquis de Boissy hoped, in conclusion, that the Emperor
and his dynasty would long continue to reign.

M. Chaix d'Est Auge regretted the implous wishes respecting America.

The Privateers. ELEVEN SHIPS BURNED BY THE SHENANDOAH.
MELSOUNER, Australia, Feb. 23, 1865.
The Shenandoah has arrived. She has burned eleven hips since leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PRIVATERRYMEN DISOWNED.

Mr. Rumble, the English Government Inspector of Machinery Affoat, who was recently acquitted on the charge of complicition the case of the rebel steamer Rappahanneck, has been placed upon half-pay on the ground of his being no langer deserving of the confidence of the co

The Latest News.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Evening The London Times' editorial thinks if the Confeder vernment remains firm, and there is no renewal of the conference, the Washington government will endeavor to draw back the States singly by begointions with each one separately, and that Lincoln may be more concilia-tory than to the Richmond Cabinet.

Commercial Intelligence.

FIRE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the Manchester Guardian (city article), March 11.]

The English funds have experienced a renewed relapse to-day (March 10), notwithstanding the extraordinary further increase of £1,200,000 shown this week in the bullion of the Bank of France, and the certainty that the source of the continental money markets must exercise a direct influence on this side. Consols for money opened at 88% to 88%, attractional reduction from the closing price of last evening, and subsequently receded to 88% for money, and 88% for the 6th of March, whence there was no raily.

The sum of £46,000 in gold was taken to the bank to-day.

The sum of £46,000 in gold was taken to the bank to-day.

In foreign securities there have been few alterations; but dulness is the prevailing characteristic. The Confederate loan is 1 per cent lower, at 37\%.

The report of the London Bank of Mexico, to be presented on the 14th, shows an available balance of £13,458, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The sum of £1,000 is to be written off preliminary expenses, a like amount is to be supplied to reserve, and £1,904 will remain to be carried forward. The continental exchanges this afternoon were without material alteration from the rates of last post day.

Coasols, for money, 88\% a 88\%; for account, 88\% a 80. Exchequer bills, 3 a 7 p.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the buillon of £42.700.

American Securities.—Baring Bros. & Co. 's circular says:—United States five-twenty bonds are in some demand at £4 a 54\%. Eries have also advanced to 35\% and Illinois Central to 53\% a 54\%. In other stocks nothing doing.

LONDON, March 11-Evening. Consols, for money, 88% a 88%.

American stocks are tending upwards, Illinois Central 54%, Eric 35% a 36, five-twenties 54% a 55.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, March 11, 1868.
The Paris Bourse is steady. Rentes closed at 67f. 70c.

The Paris Bourse is steady. Rentes closed at 67f. 70c.

MESSRS. RICHAEDSON, SPENCE AND COMPANY'S

CHRGULAR.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, 1866.

COTTON.—The reports announcing the evacuation of
Charleston caused a temporary panic in our market on
Saturday last. Confidence has not since been restored,
and prices have daily declined, although this afternoon
there seems to be a growing opinion that the lowest point
is about reached. The quotations are—Middling Orleans,
16%d. per lb.; Texas, 16d.; Uplands, 16d.

In Manchester little business is doing, and prices have
also daily declined.

16½d. per lb.: Texas, 16d.; Uplands, 16d.
In Manchester little business is doing, and prices have also daily declined.

Beradetures.—The trade continues very dull. On Tuesday wheat met a very limited sale at nominally unchanged prices. Flour was 6d. per barrel lower, with little doing. Indian corn rather more inquired for, and slightly dearea.

At to-day's market there was rather more inquiry for good spring wheats, but prices of all descriptions are without alteration. Flour was slow of sale at late rates. Indian corn steady, with retail sales of Galats at 26s. 3d. a 26s. 6d. per quarter. We quote wheat:—7s. 9d. a 8s. for Chicago, Milwaukee and amber lows; 8s. a 8s. 3d. fer winter red. Flour—Extra States, 20s. 6d. a 21s.; extra Obio, 21s. 6d. a 21s. 6d. per bbil.

Bers.—The demand is only of a retail character, and some sales have been made ex quay, at reduced rates.

Forse 2s. 6d. per barrel lower, and dealers now hold of in anticipation of facreased receipts.

Bacox.—In rather better demand, and the decline of last week has been partially recovered. Hams neglected. Shoulders unchanged.

Chisses has advanced is. a 2s. per cwt., and sells freely. Burreis.—Holders are most anxious to scalize, and prices are very irregular.

Lasto hi limited demand, sales reaching only 100 tons.

TALLOW less inquired for, and generally 6d. per cwt. cheaper. We quote North American 39s. 6d. a 41s. for good to choice. In London also the market is slow, and P. Y. C. choses at 40s.

QUER. BARK sells only in retail at 6s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 6s. for Baltimore. phia, and ds. for Baitimore.

Row much pressed, and prices so unsettled that it is impossible to give quotations. The nominal value of common is 25s. a 26s. per cays.

One—Sperm quiet. Winter barged has been sold in retal at \$25 a £50 per too, but nothing has been done either in spring bagged or crude.

Fauctsps dull, with small sales of refused Pennsyl-

vania at 1s. 10d. a 1s. 11d. per gallon. No crude offering.
ERREA.—In request and dearer, 68s. being paid for
yearing American and 70s. a 72s. for new. New York
flaxseed slow at 70s.

Linseed Care steady, about 200 tons having been sold
at £8 15s. a £9 5s. per ton, as in quality.

THE LATEST MARKETS.
LIVERPOOR, March 12—Evening.
Corrow dull and unchanged. Sales to day 6,000 bales,
of which speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.
BERADETUTE.—No sales reported.
PROVENORS.—The provision market is quiet and steady.
PRODUCE.—The produce market is quiet and steady.

OBITUARY.

Beath of Duke De Morny. By the arrival of the Australasian we are advised of the death, on the 10th inst., in Paris, of the Duke de Morny, President of the French Senate and a confidential advisor

Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de Morny, w

born on the 28d of October, 1811. He was the son of Queen Hortense, and half brother of the Emperor Napoleon. He was brought up by his grandmother, Madame de Souza, who, previously to the revolution of 1789, had been Countess de Flahaut, having married the Count at an early age. She was a beautiful woman, and remark able for the graces of her intellect. M. de Flahe joyed the title of adjutant general and intendant of the king's garden, having his residence at the Louvre. During the years which preceded the revolution of 1792 the Counters received the best society of France, in which Prince Talleyrand was not th not spare this noble family. The Count de Flahaut was the last days of 1792. The Countess took refuge in England, with her son. Returned to France, the young Count de Finhaut was early remarked by Napoleon for his youthful bravery, and became soon afterwards gene ral of division and aid-de-camp to the Emperor. We rerai of division and ald-de-camp to the Emperor. We return to the Count de Morny, who was placed at school with M. Muron, and also made one of the classes of the College Bourbon. He received private lessons in Greek, and commenced at once the study of English, which he soon spoke and understood perfectly. He was early introduced into society, where he made himself conspicuous for his amiability of character, and for the possession of talents, which were heightened to the utmost by a brilliant education. He was taken very often to see Prince Talleyrand, with whom he was a favorite. On one occasion the Prince said to a very high personage who came to visit him, "Did you not meet on the stalrcase a little fellow holding the hand of M. de Flahant?" "Yes Prince." "Well, remember what I say, that child will one day be minister." M. de Morny was then twelve years old. The future minister left the Ecole Etat Major in 1832, at the age of twenty-one, to enter as sous lieutenant in the First regiment of Lamcers, then in garriron at Fontainebleau. He obtained permission to frequent the library of the palace, where he occupied himself with metaphysical surd theological studies. He presently asked and obtained leave to join the army in Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara and in the siege of Constantine. At Mascara, as officer d'ordonsance of General Oudinot, he crossed the entire army of Abd-el-Kader, in order to rejoin that of the French. At the siege of Constantine, as officer d'ordonsance of General Trézel, the Count was struck by four balls; the wounds, however, were not serious. At the end of this last campain Count De Morny was made Chevaler of the Legion of Honor os a reward for having saved the life of General Trézel, under the walis of Constantine.

All the world knows his devotion to Napoleon HI. at the time when the parliamentary power struggled against execulve power; and when at length a coup d'éta' was resolved on M. de Morny was the Frince's first comfdant. All was prepared, and on the night of t with M. Muron, and also made one of the classes of the

M. de Morny, M. de Maupas and M. de St. Armand were assembled, and were the only persons who assisted at this last and definitive conference. The Count de Morny, at five o'clock in the morning, went to the Ministry of the Interior, accompanied by the Count de Fahaut, Leepold Lehon and a single servant. It will be remembered that on the 2d of December the Count de Morny was the enly new minister nominated by the Prince President. On the day of the 2d, M. Léon Faucher and the Count de Montalembert, joined by several other representatives, went with an air of authority to the Ministry of the Interior, where they were received by M. de Morny. They complained—with warmth and a certain violence of language—that a great number of their colleagues had been arrested.

"Gentlemen," coldly answered the Count de Morny, "I have the most profound conviction that we have assured the welfare of France and society. I risk my head in this enterprise. You will permit me to take all the measures which I hold to be necessary." These gentlemen then retired. We see that M. de Morny, led by his patriotism sad carnest convictions, bad taken the highest post of responsibility during the few difficult days which followed the 2d; but in the midst of this, every one who approached him found him still calm, stillsimple as ever.

In 1852 M. de Morny was elected member of the Corps Legislatt. In 1854 he succeeded M. Billaut as President of this assembly, and the address he delivered upon the opening of the session was of great political importance. From 1866 to 1867 M. de Morny represented with great credit the Napoleon dynasty at the court of the Emperor Lexander II. of Russla.

He married, before returning to France, the daughter of a Russian gentioman of one of the highest families of the country. After his Russian miseion for several years his name was intimately counceded with various undertakings, such as works of internal improvement and commercial and industrial enterprises. He took great interest in literature, politics and the arts,

the Legion of Rober, and the Morny exhibited the higher foreign orders.

As a statesman M. de Morny exhibited the higher qualities; and Prince Talleyrand would, if he had lived have seen his prediction amply verified in beholding hi "petit beholmme" President of the Corps Legislatif.

The was a few years since Napoleon's Minister in Loi don, and was subsequently created a Duke by the Empton.

ror. [From the Loadon News, March 10.]

The Duc de Morny, who died in Paris vesterday, at age of fifty-one, was not only the nearest to the Empe by the accident of birth, but without doubt the near and most trusted in counsel, as he was probably the magacious and skiiful of his advisers. For M. de Mowas a man of rare intelligence, energy and resour From his boyhood up he had improved all the advants and opportunities which he found or made; his bir his education, his career at college, his service in army, his parliamentary experiences, his knowledge the world of books, and of men, his varied aptitudes Prom his boyhood up he had improved all the advantages and opportunities which he found or made; his birth, his education, his career at college, his service in the army, his parliamentary experiences, his knowledge of the world of books, and of men, his varied aptitudes for public life and for the business of making a fortune, and for "succeeding" in socity as a man of ease and pleasure, always capable of greater things. In his shrewdigess and suppleness of wit, his buoyant case and self-possession, in a certain reckless grace of manner, which his ensemies might call sinister and unscrupulous, and which, perhaps, resemble a little the ideal hero of a drame, in his fine eye for art and the use he made of it, in his literary taste and facility, he was not perhaps so much a man born upon the steps of a throne as a prince by right of nature of modern France. No man had a finer instinct of a large and luxurious existence; no man knew better how to enjoy this life and to fill it. There was just a twinge, perhaps, of the smartness of the betting-man and the money dealer in his thought and talk and manner which no superiority or distinction could entirely disguise. The part he played in the events of December, 1861, is historical, and no man living could have played it better. Whether the historian of Casar, when he drew the flattering picture of Cataline, had a sister, we know not; but he has treated, as artists say, the features of that brilliant enemy, of "the old parties" at Rome with a tenderness which we trust M. de Morny's political adversaries will imitate. "He had, if net the reality, at least the appearance of the greatest virtues," is more, perhaps, than the friends of this lamented personage would demand for his epitaph; but in "his courteous manners and the show of disinterestedness which disapiring to the supreme power," may be recognized the figure of a President, who never cracked the whip without a compliment or a bon set over the opposition in the Corps Legislatif. M. de Morny was not one of arbitrar

Interesting from St. Louis.

*ALLURE OF A BANKING HOUSE—ARKANSAS ANNEXED TO GENERAL POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

St. Liuis, March 22, 1885.

It is reported that a banking house failed to day. Their labilities are not yet escertaired.

Arkansas has been taken from General Canby's department and added to that of General Pope.

A BATTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Serious Engagement Between Sherman and Johnston on Sunday Last.

Johnston Moves Out of His Works and Attacks, Driving Sherman's Advance a Mile and Capturing Three Suns.

Rumored Battle on Monday. March 22.

JOHNSTON REPORTED DEFEATED

Sherman Said to Have Demanded the Surrender of Raleigh,

Our Special Washington Despatches.

Washington, March 23, 1865.
We have had rumors all the evening to the effect tha battle had been fought in North Carolina; that Genera Sherman had made his appearance before the defence of Baleigh and had demanded the surrender of the city. These rumors have doubtless grown out of the rebel reports of an engagement at Bentonville on Sunday last. It is not improbable that a battle between Johnston and Sherman occurred near Bentonville on Monday last. M successful, General Sherman doubtless marched directly

WASHINGTON, March 28-11 P. M. The report of Johnston to Lee, that he had met th near Bentonville and routed him, is regarded here as referring to the cavalry flankers of the extrem left wing of General Sherman's army. It is surmis that General Sherman may have sent a small force in that direction for the purpose of cutting the railroad connection between Goldsboro and Raleigh, and drawing Johnston away from Goldsboro while it was being occupled by the main body of Sherman's army. Authentic Goldsboro was effected on the same day of the reported Union troops subsequently assumed the offensive, thus admitting that his success was only temporary and unimportant.

Rumors of a movement of the Army of the Pot are in circulation to-night, but are without foundation on the part of General Grant to enable him to complete his grand march, in spite of all the rebel forces Lee can

The military situation is entirely satisfactory to the military authorities here, and only foreshadows the unavoidable denouement—the cornering and ultimate capare of the whole of Lec's army at some point between Richmond and the Carolina line.

The Press Despatch.

The mail boat to-day brought up five discharged sol diers, who left Wilmington on Monday morning on a steamer for Fortress Monros. At Wilmington it was reported, and generally believed, that a portion of Sher-man's army had entered Goldsboro without any resist-ance, and that Sherman himself entered the town on Sunday afternoon.

The Fortress Monroe Despatch. omer Parthenia arrived here to-day from New

bern, N. C., with mails and despatches. C., with a view, it was thought, of joining Terry Bragg and, Johnston, with the intention of giving tle and making a desperate resistance before sur rending the town.

Affairs in and around Kinston were comparatively

quiet. Very liftle business of any kind was doing. Mos of the stores were closed, and the streets presented a de seried and gloomy appearance.
When General Schofield moved out of the town

left merely a provest guard behind to prevent the stragglers of his army from pillaging. A correspondent, writing from Kinston, says:—'The town has changed but little since General Fester was

appear somewhat downcast, but are pleasant in their demeanor towards our forces. Several of our wounded the 5th imitant, are bere under the care of the diller inhabitants have admitted that Bragg was badly on Friday, the 10th instant, the day he attacked Scho that the sudden evacuation of the town was caused by orders received by Bragg from his superiors."

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

A Battle in North Carolina. THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT [From the Richmond Examiner, March 21.]

Yesterday was received the following despat nouncing a brilliant victory in the vicinity of Raleigh:-CHEMING INTRILIGENCE FROM MORTH CAROLINA SHERNAL ROUTED—OUR TROOPS REHAVE ADMIRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMINE CONVEDERATE STATES, March 20, 1865. To Hon. J. C. BRECKINKIDGE, Secretary of War:-General J. E. Johnston reports that about five o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst, he attacked the enemy near Ben tonville, routed him and captured three guns.

A mile in the rear he rallied on fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until six P. M., when, receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark.

This morning he is intrenched. The troops behaved admirably well. Dense thickets prevented active operations

On the 11th Stanton had announced that Sherman was doing finely. His army was at Fayetteville, quietly rest seems he did advance, but not far. This successful attack by General Johnston gives earnest hope that the redoubt

[Bentonville, the scene of the engagement on Sunda; last, is in Johnson county, North Carolina, adjoining Wake, the county in which Raleigh, the capital of the State, is situated. If the force which Johnston encountered was, as supposed, the advance of Sherman army, it will be seen by a glance at the map that th latter was at the date as far north as Raleigh and but a few miles east of the city. It is evident from the rebel reports that the engagement was of a light character merely the advance of Sherman's army being, doubtiess unexpectedly engaged. It may prove, however, to have been the preliminary day.—Ed. HERALD.]

Prisoners from Sherman's Army Impor Ing on the Credultty of the Rebels. [From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.] Yankee prisoners to the number of five hundred, from

Sherman's army, were last week brought into Charlotte, N. C., taken at different times and places in small squad in South and North Carolina. The Charlotte Demicrat "If that was known in their army Sherman would no have enough men to take him to Wilmington.

Raleigh to be Converted into a Hospital.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.)
The Raleigh Confederate makes an appeal to the people and heads of families of that city to imitate the citizens of Richmond in throwing open their doors to receive, and their purses to sustain, the sick and wounded officers and soldiers whom the fate of war is bringing into that community. Persons of wealth are particularly called upon to step forward in the humane work. In Richmond says the Confederate, the community has opened its houses now for three years and more, and it will be a sad tale if Raleigh should fail to imitate the example.

SHERIDAN.

The Damage to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.]

We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that a reconnoissance was made over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on Tuesday last, and it was found that the road was not injured as much as anticipated. All the bridges between Rockfish depot and North Garden, a distance of twenty-four miles, were left untouched; and also all between Rockfish and Tye river, a distance of eighteen miles, escaped destruction. They burned six bridges, aggregating one thousand three hundred feet. They tore only about one and a half mile of track about Arrington depot. The depots at North Garden, Covesville, Rockfish, Arrington and New Glasgow were burned.

The Rebel Commodore Hollins Not Dead.
[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.]
The friends of Commodore Hollins will be pleased to learn that the report of his death is not correct. Despatches seceived in the city contradict the report emphatically.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1866. THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GENERAL GRANT. There was for a time considerable excitement her to-day, when it became known that the President had It was immediately surmised and telegraphed that he had been summoned there by General Grant to consider new peace propositions. An investigation into the facts prove that this is not correct. The truth is that the President's health of late has been poor, and he has been overrun by office seekers and others who do not allow him an hour's rest. It was, therefore, considered cessary that he should have at least a brief respite and accordingly he determined to accept General Grant's invitation to visit City Point, with Mrs. Lincoln, and left this noon on the steamer River Queen, convoyed by the captured steamer Bat. It is stated, on the highes e authority, that his excursion has nothing what ever to do with peace or peace propositions, either past present or future. This may be relied on as a correct tatement of the facts which have been magnified into a finale peace demonstration.

THE REBEL PIRATE RAM STONEWALL CORNERED.

Authentic and reliable information has been received here, that the Spanish government have forbidden the further repairs or fitting out of the rebel ram Stonewal at Ferrol, and as she is not now in condition to proceed to sea, this is equivalent to a termination to her career Terrific squalls of winds, accompanied by thunder and

ightning, did considerable damage here this afternoon. The roof of a factory on Sixth street was blown off into the street and fell upon a back, crushing the horses and its driver, the latter being in a dying condition. Other casualties are reported. The gale struck the shipping in the river with tremendous power. A schooner was capsized near the Eighth street wharf, and the crew sub morged. It is feared some were lost, as at last accounts they had not all been rescued. Trees were uprooted and houses unroofed in various parts of the city.

The Secretary of State publishes for the informati s, rescinding so much of the one issued in Decembe hat as required passports from persons entering this country from Canada, and so much of the circular of the Treasury Department, dated December 31, 1864, as reaction of the two departments may harmonise. The circular of the Tressury Department concludes as follows:

Agreeable also to the suggestions of the Secretary of State on the 13th instant cellectors of sustems on an arrival from any foreign country, Scopt of passengers, other than emigrants, destitute of passports, will refuse them permission to land either their persons or their harmen until notice shall have been given to the military THE NEW RAILBOAD ROUTE SETWERN WASHINGTON

The Maryland Legislature has finally passed the bill for uilding a new road West from Washington to Point of Rocks, to connect with the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The road is to be commenced withi one year. The Baltimere and Ohio road will commence the building of the road immediately. This route wil the other side of Cumberland is completed it will save weive hours to Pittsburg.

Celonel Trumbull, First Connecticut artillery, a at present in Washington, and extremely III. He is attended Mr. F. Trumbull, Secretary of State of Connecticut. " PORTE CRAYON" TO GO ABBOAD.

ng West Virginia and leyal border State infl ment. He has served in all the severest can paigns of the war, and literally gave up all for the Union—the rebels utterly desolating his home and estate near Marinsburg.

On inquiry at the Navy Department, it is there is no truth in the published report that Admiral Dahlgren has asked to be relieved from the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and will be suc ceeded by Commodere Gordon. APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

The President has recently renewed the commis a large number of postmasters, including those at Pitts-burg, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, Albany and Anburn, N. Y. Charles R. Brayton has been appointed postmaster Port Royal, S. C.

STATUES AND THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET. Clark Mills is now engaged in a work of art, embracing ronze statues of the President and members of his Cabinet, illustrative of the President's Emancipation

News from Key West. OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE KRY WIST, Fla., March 18, 1865.

ment of Fort Meyers by the Union troops, who have been removed to Fort Delaney, on Punta Rassa. The evacua-tion was quietly effected, without any incident worthy of

last evening a series of resolutions relative to the death of Major B. C. Lincoln, of the Second United States colored regiment, killed in the late fight in Florida, was sely approved, after suitable addresses from the Rev. C. E. Herrick and other members; after which the meeting adjourned, without transacting any other bust ees, in respect to the memory of the deceased, who had been president of the society.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 18, 1865. Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan are freely offered here. There have been taken \$600,000 since the receipt of the bonds in February.

The statements of the Indian troubles in Nevada are hought to be greatly exaggerated.

The treasure receipts from the interior during the week past amount to \$850,000.

The money market is easier than it has ever been The best mining stocks are ruling high. Trade is still dull, but there is a good promise for the spring, when good roads reduce freight charges to the interior.

The mail steamer Constitution arrived from Panam this morning with the passengers that left New York on

CANBY.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MOBILE

The Enemy Fire Upon the Despatch Boat Laura.

Major Generals Canby, Granger, Baldy Smith, Rear Admiral Thatcher, Captain Franklin and Five Officers of General Canby's Staff on Board.

KIRBY SMITH AT SHREVEPORT.

MAJOR GENERAL CANBY IN THE FIELD.

General Lew Wallace's Mexican Mission,

&c.,

MOBILE.

Our Fort Gaines Correspondence.

FORT GAINES, March 8, 1865. the city of Mobile was made to-day by General Granger's despatch boat Laura. She left Fort Games about halfpast twelve. On board were Major Generals Canby, Granger and Baldy Smith, of the army; Rear Admiral Thatcher and Captain Franklin, of the navy; together with captains McAllister, Palfrey, Gray, Eaton and Barrett, of General Canby's staff.

Nothing of interest occurred until the Laura arrived opposite the upper obstructions. Ahead, and not more than a mile distant, were Spanish River Battery and Battery Gladden. To the left of the latter we "turtle" iron-clads. Beyond the batteries were three or four gunboats. The Morgan lay to the right of the rams and the city of Mobile, not more than three and a half miles distant, was clearly visible beyond all.

The Laura was drifting quietly along, while those on board were reconnoitering, when suddenly a wreath of smoke was seen to rise from Battery Gladden, and the next instant a Brook's rifle seven inch shell hissed and whirred directly over head, clearing the Laura about twenty feet, and disappearing in the water about one hundred yards beyond. It was a splendid line shot. The Morgan was the next to fire, and her shot was

nearly as good as the other, as it struck the water a few feet abreast of the Laura, and ricochetted over her, clear ng her but a very short distance. Another shot from Battery Gladden, far inferior to

other of the preceding appeared to be the signal for the batteries on each shore to open. These were light field pieces. Not a single shot took effect. The distinguished officers on board the Laurs, not caring to remain a target for rebel practice, gave orders that she should return. Up to this time no flag had been raised on the boat; but as she turned to steam be yond range the Stars and Stripes were hoisted, so that

the retreat was made with "flying colors." There is no doubt but that the Laura was re as the headquarters' despatch boat, as every effort was made on the part of the enemy to disable her, while the officers of the gunboat Morgan, beyond the obstructions, probably indulged the hope that she could pass them when she could cut her off from returning, and ther capture her.

NEW ORLEANS.

The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Nelson, from New Oricans, arrived at this port last evening. Her officers will accept our thanks for their prompt delivery of

Our New Orleans Correspondence

MAJOR ORNERAL CANRY TAKEN THE PIELD for Mobile bay, for the purpose of taking the field. Ye Further particulars at present are contraband. All I can say is, that under the leadership of Generals Canby, Gor don Granger, A. D. Smith and Steele, the soldiers command will give a good account of themselves.

I have already informed the readers of the Hamalo of the arrival in this city of Major General Law Wallace. At first it was supposed that he would be assigned to active service in the field, but it now turns out that he was sent from Washington on a special mission to Matamoros, Mexico, for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged arrangement between Mejia and Slaughter, whereby refu-gees from rebeldom on one side and Mexico on the other were turned over to the tender mercies of these worthies. General Wallace has not yet returned from Matamoros. were turned over to the tender mercies of these worthies. General Wallace has not yet returned from Matamoros. His delay may have been occasioned by even a more serous question than that which he was sent to inquire injo, viz: the expulsion from Mexico of Mr. Etchson, the American Consul, and the closing of the censulate at Matamoros by order of the imperial government. This news, or rather the first rumors of it, reached New Orleans before General Wallace left this city for Matamoros; but before he could have arrived there Mr. Etchison, Mr. Pierce, the ex-Consul, and about seventy refugees, arrived at Southwest Pass on the steamer Patron. This may have hurried General Wallace's departure.

GENERAL TORIGGE PROBURTS TRADE IN COTTON.

Trade in cotton has been prohibited by General Forrest throughout the whole of his department, and all lines of communication in his command have been closed. This is supposed to be preparatory to an offensive movement. His force now number about six thousand men.

A large portion of Hood's army is scattered from Rodney, Mississippl, to Yazoo City. Black mail is being levied on all cotton going out of the rebel lines in their jurisdiction.

The Press Despatch.

New ORLEANS, March 17, 1868. General Camby is now near Mobile, and the grand atmade within five days. General Kirby Smith remains at Shreveport. General

Buckner is at Natchitoches, and General Thomas at Alex-

andria. Their respective forces are with them, and they are waiting for an attack from our troops.

Judge Gray, a Texas lawyer, has been sent by the Richmond government to the Trans-Mississippi Department to take charge of the rebel cotton trade. He announces

that no cotton shall leave his department unless the twenty five per cent assessed by the rebel government Free trade is to be extended along the line of the Mis-

eiselppi river, and liberal permits granted for supplies. Cotton is quoted at 60c. a 72c. for good ordinary to middling. Sugar, molasses, flour and grain are without

Movements of the Rebels in the South Camo, III., March 22, 1866

f rebel deserters and refugees had arrived there. Major Bradford had been assigned to the command of selected body of desperadoes from the rebel Southwest Department, to bushwhack along the Big Black and

The Memphis Bulletin has information that Forrest. issippi rivers. with three thousand cavalry, is at West Point; Jackson at Venango, with three thousand cavalry, and McBulen at Kaloma, and Chalmers at Tinaha, with one thousand cavalry each. They are poorly mounted, but have

Cotton was quoted at Memphis at fifty cents for middling. The receipts for the week, exclusive of special permits, amounted to six hundred bales. Supplies were permitted to leave Memphis.

abundant supplies.

Rebel Accounts.

Washington, March 23, 1865.
The latest intelligence from Mobile is a cospatch in the Rechnonel Examiner of Tuesday, dated 16th, saying there is no change to report in our immediate from. There is great activity among the fact in the lower bay. All is under with a housing their and arony below.